

BEATTY BEING BROUGHT BACK TO PITTSBURG.

Kentucky Courts Decide to Honor the Requisition of Two Governors.

THE HEARING UPON THE HABEAS CORPUS.

Attorneys Make a Gallant Fight for the Release of the Prisoner, but They Are Defeated.

BEATTY PROMPTLY DENIES THE STORY ABOUT DEMPSEY.

Pinkertons Guarded Every Port on the River to Prevent the Possibility of His Getting Away.

The Suspect Will Tell His Story in Court—He Declares That the Charge Is Without Foundation—Feels That He Has Been Treated Unfairly—His Captors Afraid That Other Writs Would Be Taken Out to Secure His Release—The Prisoner's Last Interview With His Sick Wife—Cook Nolan, of Restaurant No. 6, Relates His Experience in Homestead—Confident That Poison Was Used—How His Suspensions Were Aroused.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 14.—Judge Jackson turned Robert J. Beatty over to the Carnegie people this morning, and the prisoner will reach Pittsburgh early tomorrow. He is in charge of Pinkerton Detectives Pat Farrell, Seville and Etin. Accompanied by Captain E. Y. Breck the party started for Allegheny county this afternoon. Beatty is keeping up well, but the tears came into his eyes when Farrell put the handcuffs on him. He protests he is innocent and is worried about his wife who is not in good health. She called at the jail last night and had a long talk with her husband. This cheered her a great deal and she felt the Judge would not allow Beatty to be taken from Louisville.

After the hearing this morning, on the advice of Attorney Kohn, who was fearful another habeas corpus might be applied for, Pat Farrell and his man hurried across the river to the Indiana side. They took refuge in Jeffersonville. They remained there until joined by Captain Breck, a few hours later, when they started for Pittsburgh on the O. & M. road.

A Little Afraid of Ohio. Captain Breck did not share the belief of Kohn that further attempts would be made to defer the transfer of Beatty, but he preferred to put all the responsibility on the local lawyer and be guided by him. At first it was intended not to take Beatty through Cincinnati for fear a habeas corpus might await them on the arrival there, but the captain promptly abandoned the idea.

Coming up on the train this afternoon your correspondent had a lengthy chat with the prisoner. He said he had lived in the First ward, Pittsburgh, for a number of years, and was well known there. Up to this time he had been untroubled with the evidence against him. A copy of a paper containing the publication of the affidavits obtained by THE DISPATCH was shown him. After he had read the confession of Pat Gallagher he said: "Now I understand why Governor Patton and Governor Brown issued the requisition papers. No wonder they did it on such evidence, and there was nobody to refute it, but I will have my innings in court after awhile. I am a poor man, but I don't believe the company can make me any poorer. I don't think there is much manliness in this proceeding. I was kept in the dark and did not have a chance to defend myself."

Will Tell His Story in Court. "Do you deny that Gallagher's affidavit, so far as it concerns you, is true?" "I have nothing to say. I am not in court now, but on a railroad train. I don't know what lawyers will represent me. I understand from a telegram that W. J. Brennan will do it. If he doesn't I will have to hire somebody on my own account. I used to know a Pat Gallagher who was a cook on the river, but I couldn't say that I am acquainted with him. As for Davidson, the other man said to be in the deal, I never heard of him, by name at least. It may be possible that I know him when I see him. It is not likely that any man would go into such a plot unless he knew his people very well."

Beatty added that the charges against Master Workman Dempsey were as false as the evidence against him. He was informed that Detective Ford had made affidavit reciting a damaging conversation that he overheard between himself, Davidson and Gallagher.

"Oh," replied Beatty, "that is the fellow who had me arrested on the charge of felonious assault and battery."

Closely Guarded by Pinkertons. Beatty was in the presence of the Pinkertons all the time and he was very guarded in what he said. He characterized his arrest as an outrage. When Beatty escaped on the Nellie Hudson, every town along the river was watched. The Carnegie people expected to arrest him in Cincinnati, but the captain of the boat had the pilot meet the vessel in middle stream and no stop was made in the Ohio metropolis. When Beatty was asked why he landed in Louisville he said he was sure of arrest and there is where he wanted to fight it out. "I couldn't go to Florida," he continued, "with such a charge hanging over me and I want to be clear of it as soon as I see from the affidavits that

the Carnegie Company has known of the poison plot for a long time. If that is true why didn't they pinch me weeks ago? They knew I intended to leave the city two weeks before I did."

In answer to this the detectives said that owing to the sudden rise in the river the Nellie Hudson left sooner than intended. They claim they had Beatty under surveillance and could have had him when wanted, if necessary.

Keeping a Watch for Davidson. J. T. Lindsay, of the Carnegie Company, has been in Cincinnati for several days waiting for Davidson. The latter was coming down on a steambot. Davidson was to have been produced at Louisville as a witness in the case.

Captain Breck is loth to talk about the poison case, but he feels he has sufficient evidence to prove that a plot had been formed and partially carried out to get away with the non-union men. It is hinted that the company has very damaging evidence against Dempsey and arrests will follow in a few days.

Detective Seville stated that Beatty's relatives in Louisville told him that Beatty was a socialist. It so happens that a short time ago Daniel Dougherty, his brother-in-law, was dropped by the Louisville Typographical Union. At present he is having a controversy about it in the newspapers.

For the hearing first time on December 14, Beatty was taken before Judge Jackson, of the Circuit Court, to be identified. He sat by the side of his counsel, Joe O'Neal and Matt O'Leary. His face was red, but he had his natural color and there was nothing about his appearance to indicate that he was rattled.

Disappointed a Large Crowd. It had been given out that the hearing would take place in the city court, presided over by Judge Thompson, but that plan was changed. The latter's courtroom was crowded with people who had come to listen to the proceedings, but they were disappointed. The hearing was held in the courtroom of the Circuit Court.

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I am not troubling myself about the charges, as I know I am innocent. I have not even seen any lawyers yet, but when the proper time comes I will prove what I have said. I have no other statement to make."

HE BELIEVES THE STORY. A MAN WHO THINKS POISON WAS USED AT HOMESTEAD.

William Nolan, the Pedestrian, Tells What He Knows About the Sickness at Homestead—He Was Employed There and Was Ill for Quite a While.

William Nolan, who is well known in Pittsburgh sporting circles as an athlete and pedestrian, is one of the men employed last summer in the Homestead mills who believes that poison was administered to the men working there. Mr. Nolan was in charge of the men who worked at the Homestead mill. He said yesterday:

"There certainly was an unaccountable amount of sickness among the men who worked at the Carnegie mills in Homestead last summer. I was the boss of restaurant No. 6, which was the last one of the restaurants inside the mill to be closed. The sickness which prevailed throughout the mill was worst among the men who ate in restaurant No. 6. There were as many as 150 men sick at one time. They were generally taken sick immediately after breakfast. Men apparently hale and hearty would sit down to breakfast and get up pale and quivering. After they had left the table diarrhoea would set in and incapacitate the men for work. This would happen when the men who came to breakfast were almost all those who had the night before been brought into the mill."

Not the Result of Heat. "The sickness was not the result of heat, for it came in the earlier and cooler hours of the day before the men went to work. The cooks were the first men up and had the kitchen and dining room to themselves until the men came into breakfast. Afterward the room was crowded. Some of the men ate without thought of the consequences. Many of them had not been accustomed to square meals and they overate themselves. I've seen men pile meat, vegetables, prunes, and all sorts of things on their plates at once and eat them up. I don't know of any other example, would be brought in for all to help themselves from, and one man would eat and empty it himself. But the sickness was not the result of the general gluttony. One thing that suggested the possibility of poisoning was the fact that many of the cooks had worked upon the river, where it is so common to use food to be drugged with poison for a job. The cooks on the river are adept at that sort of thing."

A Scotchman Calls the Turn. "It was in September that my suspicions were thoroughly aroused. An old Scotchman employed in the mill came to me and said: 'The strikers are doing the grub.' It had become clear to me at that time that there was something wrong and I reported it to the management. I was told that the strikers were doing the grub. I was told that the strikers were doing the grub. I was told that the strikers were doing the grub."

He Makes a Charitable Interpretation. They have omitted this definition from the list of extracts from the inaugural given at the new church. The Presbyterian is an unworthy motive for this omission. This court should notice the fact that the strikers were doing the grub. I was told that the strikers were doing the grub. I was told that the strikers were doing the grub."

Another Decision in His Favor. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Prof. Briggs had the floor all through to-day's session of the New York Presbytery, and for nearly three hours he pleaded in his own behalf. The long argument was followed with great closeness, and several times he was applauded from the galleries.

He Again Defends Reason as an Element in Christian Faith. His argument to-day was a defense of his doctrine that reason is the fountain of divine authority. Said he:

My doctrine is that the reason is historically a great fountain of divine authority. Do I contradict the Westminster Confession when I take this position? I said in the inaugural that "the reason is the fountain of divine authority." I said in the inaugural that "the reason is the fountain of divine authority." I said in the inaugural that "the reason is the fountain of divine authority."

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DRIGGS FOR BIRTH.

The Alleged Heretic Doesn't Believe Salvation Army People Are Lost,

NOR THE QUAKERS EITHER.

Tries to Show That It Is the Prosecuting Committee Who Are

NULLIFYING THE CONFESSION.

He Again Defends Reason as an Element in Christian Faith.

ANOTHER DECISION IN HIS FAVOR.

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BLAINE ON HIS DEATHBED.

IS THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM HIS WASHINGTON HOME.

His Family Said to Be Expecting the End Almost Any Day—The Trip to California Couldn't Be Risked—Will Probably Die a Catholic.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.) NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The following special dispatch from Washington has been received: James G. Blaine is now on his deathbed. The strength-tapping malady from which he suffered so long has assumed a form which warns his family and friends of a speedy termination.

The disease attacked his lungs a short time ago, and its course has baffled the skill of his physicians. The visit of Dr. E. G. Janeway, of New York, to Mr. Blaine is indicative of the extreme anxiety of the family.

When the fact became known that Mr. Blaine's lungs were succumbing to the ravages of disease, plans were laid to convey the distinguished invalid to Pasadena, Cal., in the hope that a mild and soothing climate might enable him to rally. Mr. Blaine's weakness, however, increased so rapidly that it was deemed unsafe to move him, and the trip to California was abandoned. There is reason to believe that the ex-Secretary's death may occur at any day.